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L10: Entry 2 of 19

File: USPT

May 16, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6064850 A
TITLE: Image formation apparatus

BSPR:

The present invention relates to an image formation apparatus such as an electrophotographic copying machine, facsimile apparatus, or a printer, for instance, comprising an image fixing apparatus for fixing toner images on an image receiving material such as an image transfer sheet or the like, more particularly to an image formation apparatus which comprises an image fixing roller comprising an exothermic phase transition layer provided on a core roller member, capable of performing reversible phase transition from an amorphous state to a crystalline state and vice versa, with liberation of crystallization heat therefrom, thereby additionally increasing the temperature elevation rate before the temperature of the outer peripheral surface of the image fixing roller reaches the predetermined image fixing temperature.

BSPR:

In a conventional electrophotographic copying machine, for instance, provided with a laser printer, a rotatable photoconductor drum is provided, and copies are made with the following steps: A photoconductive portion of the photoconductive drum is uniformly charged by a charging unit, and information is recorded in the form of latent electrostatic images by the application of a laser beam thereto by a laser scanning unit. The latent electrostatic images are then developed with toner to

DEPR:

The main switch 110 has a delay function. To be more specific, when the user turns OFF the main switch 110, the main switch 110 stops power supply to the image formation apparatus 100 after a predetermined delay time. CPU 209 performs the processes in Step S21-3 to S24-3 during this delay time.

DEPR:

When the user turns OFF the main switch 110, since the main switch 110 has the above-mentioned delay function, the power supply to the image formation apparatus 100 is stopped after the delay time. During this delay time, CPU 209 carries out the processes in Step S21-3 to Step S24-3, whereby the phase transition layer 191B of the image fixing roller 191 is

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110 stops power supply to the image formation apparatus 100-1 after a predetermined delay time. CPU 209 performs the processes in Step S21-4 to S24-4 during this delay time.

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When the user turns OFF the main switch 110, since the main switch 110 has the above-mentioned delay function, the power supply to the image formation apparatus 100 is stopped after the delay time. During this delay time, CPU 209 carries out the processes in Step S21-4 to Step S24-4, whereby the phase transition layer 191B of the image fixing roller 191 is subjected to the phase transition to the amorphous state. As a result, at the next copy making operation, the warm-up of the image fixing roller 191 can be achieved in a short time by utilizing the crystallization heat released from the phase transition layer 191B.

WEST

Generate Collection

L10: Entry 2 of 19

File: USPT

May 16, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6064850 A
TITLE: Image formation apparatus

5,740,573

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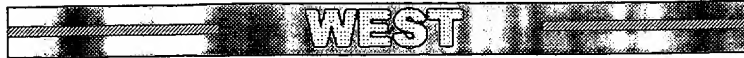
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☐ Generate Collection

L10: Entry 7 of 19

File: USPT

Mar 16, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5884084 A

TITLE: Circuit and method for using early reset to prevent CMOS corruption with advanced power supplies

DEPR:

The present invention describes a circuit and method for preventing, during a power-down sequence, corruption of the contents of a CMOS memory implemented within an electronic system. As discussed herein, an "electronic system" is hardware implemented with one or more printed circuit boards that support software-initiated power-down sequences. Examples of an electronic system may include, but are not limited to, a desktop or portable computer, printer, as well as consumer and professional electronic equipment. The term "active" and all tenses associated therewith indicate a state level of logic "1" or logic "0" for an active-low signal. Likewise, the terms "inactive" or "deactivate" indicate a state level of logic "0" or logic "1" for active-low signals.

DEPR:

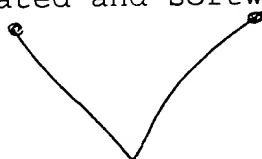
The electronic system 100 may further include a second bus 160 acting as an I/O bus (e.g., an Industry Standard Architecture "ISA" bus). The second bus 160 may be coupled to the first bridge element 110 or a second bridge element 170 (e.g., PCI-to-ISA controller like PIIX.TM.) as shown. In addition, the second bus 160 may further interconnect various I/O peripherals together, including a SIO component 180 as shown. The SIO component 180 is coupled to a number of input or output devices, some of which may include a printer through a parallel port; a keyboard or cursor control device (e.g., mouse, trackball, touch pad, joystick, etc.) through a communication port and the like.

DEPR:

As shown, the SIO component 180 may include volatile memory, such as CMOS memory 190, to contain information regarding the configuration of the electronic system 100. Such system configuration information may include, but is not limited to, memory size, memory type, type of monitor, printer configuration, storage media configuration, speaker volume levels, mouse sensitivity and other system-related information. However, it is contemplated that the CMOS memory is not required to be implemented within the SIO component 180, but may be implemented within the second bridge element 170, within any other integrated circuit of the electronic system 100 or within a power supply of the electronic system 100.

DEPR:

Upon receiving the inactive PWRON signal and after a predetermined delay, the power supply 200 deactivates a power good ("PWRGD") control signal transmitted over line 320 which causes activation of a system RESET signal. Due to the predetermined delay between deactivation of the PWRON signal and the PWRGD signal, prior systems may occasionally incur corruption of the CMOS memory 190 through errant overwriting of information within the CMOS memory 190. The present invention, however, does not rely on the deactivation of the PWRGD signal. CMOS memory 190 is protected upon deactivation of the PWRON signal during both types of power-down sequences, namely hardware-initiated and software-initiated.



☐ Generate Collection

L10: Entry 4 of 19

File: USPT

Oct 26, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5974218 A

TITLE: Method and apparatus for making a digest picture

DEPR:

A printer 1204 is used for printing out a digest picture generated by the digest making apparatus 1201. In the case of the video system shown in FIG. 12, the printer 1204 is shown as connected to the digest making apparatus 1201. However, it goes without saying that the printer 1204 is not indispensably required. Only when the print-out of the digest picture is desired is the printer employed.

DEPR:

Now, the digest output program is executed, whereby the digest picture is outputted to the television receiver. The digest picture as outputted can be displayed in one of several display modes, which will be elucidated later on by reference to FIGS. 5, 7 and 11. When the user inputs a request for change of the digests picture display mode (step 1408), a digest picture display mode change-over processing is performed for changing the current display mode to other one commanded by the user (step 1409). On the other hand, when the user inputs a command for printing out a digest picture by the printer, the digest picture being displayed on the television receiver is converted into an appropriate printer control code signal to subsequently undergo a print processing by the printer (step 1411). Furthermore, when a representative picture of a shot or scene (hereinafter also referred to as the shot-representative picture) selected from the digest pictures being displayed on the television receiver (step 1412), the video recording/reproducing apparatus is so controlled by the reproduction control program 148 that the reproducing operation is performed on the recording medium placed or loaded in the video recording/reproducing apparatus, starting from the position designated by the selected shot-representative picture (step 1413). Reproducing operation of the video recording/reproducing apparatus is enabled (step 1415) until a signal indicating an end of reproduction of the video from the video recording/reproducing apparatus is detected in a step 1414. Upon detection of the video reproduction end signal mentioned above, the digest making apparatus resumes the state which takes place immediately after execution of the activation program.

DEPR:

In a processing step 208, information of the broadcast program end time set at the program timer is derived from the reservation information stored in the reservation information

storing area 147. In the course of execution of the digest making program (step 210), the current time points are sequentially read out from the timer to be compared with the program end time point. Upon reaching the broadcast program end time, execution of the digest making program is terminated. As an alternative, the timer may be so designed as to generate an end signal at a time point at which the broadcast program is scheduled to end. In that case, generation of the end signal mentioned above is monitored during execution of the digest making program, wherein the latter is ended at a time point at which the broadcast program end signal is detected. In preparation for turning-off of power supply to hardware, a processing for protecting the file data from being destroyed is performed in a step 212. By way of example, the file data remaining in a cache memory are transferred to a disk storage. Upon completion of this preparation processing for the power-off, the CPU sends a corresponding signal for messaging this fact to the programmable timer in a step 214. Unless the CPU is imparted with the capability of sending the power-off preparation processing completion signal, a maximum time required for making the power-off preparation is previously determined so as to allow the programmable timer to turn off the power supply with a delay corresponding to the determined time.

DEPR:

Furthermore, it is preferred to arrange the digest making apparatus such that after generation of a digest picture in parallel with the recording of a television program, a corresponding digest list picture is automatically outputted to a printer, which can be realized by executing a print-out processing after generation of the digest picture file of the structure shown in FIG. 6 and before the power-off of the digest making apparatus. Of course, it goes without saying that the power-off operation has to be delayed for a time taken for printing the digest list picture. By printing out the digest list picture on a sheet of paper, a greater number of shot-representative pictures can be checked or observed at one time with higher resolution when compared with viewing of the shot-representative pictures on the display screen. Besides, without need for troublesome manipulation of power-on/off of the digest making apparatus and the video recording/reproducing apparatus, the user can understand the outline of the recorded television program as a whole at sight upon printing-out of the digest list picture.

CLPR:

17. A digest making apparatus according to claim 11, further comprising a printer for printing said shot-representative pictures.